THE LAST COUNCIL-BOARD IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

BY ED WARD A. POLLARD. It has been generally written and considered that the Southern Confederacy perished in a very uninteresting manner; that it was no dramatic catastrophe such as is generally supposed to terminate the great games of war and empire. It is true, there was no final scene of arms commensurate with the space and action of the war-no great and multitudinous battle to mark and illuminate the end of an empire that more than half a million bayonets had once borne on their crest of steet. It was the flat conclusion, the termination almost without interest or dignity of a great contest, the inspiration and vitality of which, on one side, had been spent long before the final stroke of arms revealed the emptices of the structure and brought it to the dust. The conclusion, indeed, is the most curious part of the history of the late war. At a single affair on the Petersburg line-that took place in the hours of a spring morn casualties of which were counted by hundreds, the whole structure of the Souther, Confederacy rave way—the great decorous pillar of Virginia, wreathed with victories, fell, and then the broad and grand military sections, one by one; the department of the Carolina and Georgia, commanded by Johnston, the Southwestern States, commanded by Taylor, the Trans-Mississippi, commanded by Smith, these last almost without a trial of arms, or a single incident of real and determined conflict. A mighty empire passed away as the baseless tabric of a dream. The gates of Richmond, in the approaches to which more than half a million en had struggled, in sight of which battles of ploodiest volume had been fought, until the very ground about it had been kneaded with humas lesh, at last were open to the enemy, without even a sentinel to challenge the insolent in vaders. Forty Massachusetts cavalrymen, with out let or hindrance, rode into its streets, and planted their guidons on the capitol. It was as the end of that empire which the historian Gibbon has described as quickly and grandly founded by Rienzi, "the last of the Roman Tribunes;" which ascended and increased to the astonished gaze of mankind until the vain inflated Tribune brandished his sword to the four parts of the world, exclaiming, "This, too, is mine;" but which, at last, enervated by misgovernment and debauched by party, perished miserably as in a night, "at the head of one hundred and fifty soldiers, the Count of Minorblno introduced himself into Rome, barricaded the quarter of the Colonna, and found the en-terprise as easy as it had seemed impossible. From the first alarm the bell of the Capitol in-cessantly tolled; but, instead of repairing to the well-known sound, the people were silent and inactive; and the pusillanimous Rienzi, deplor-ing their ingratitude with sighs and tears, abdicated the government and palace of the re-

The fall of Richmond was the fatal event of the Confederacy. The black banner which the smoke from its conflagration set in the sky signalled from the Potomac to the Mississippi the end of the war, the despair and submission of the South. It was under that sign that the army of General Lee commenced its tollsome retreat, and the train of officials set out to find some theatre of the war beyond Virginia, som remnant of a government, the annihilation of which they had not yet fully realized. We have said that in these last painful days of the Confederacy there was but little of dramatic scene to heighten and adorn the last act of the tragedy. No grand catastrophe mounted the stage, A tattered and travel-stained army moved through the woods and on blind roads, with straggling, distressed trains, its march dotted with dead and famished soldiers, until broken down by tou and hunger, it quietly surrendered, and, with a mere instrument of writing, laid down its arms at Appointation Court House. Richmond had been deserted without a conference; there had been no final scene at the council board, no high debate, no official speech or inspiration that could pro-perly mark the great historical interest of the event. It was a vulgar tumult in which the Contoderate capital had been abandoned. Tame and unworthy were the last days of an empire whose prowess had once challenged the admiration of the world, whose arms had twice penetrated the enemy's territory, whose two hundred cannon had believed for peace on the heights of Genysburg, whose camp-fires had more than once been lighted in the very fore-

ground of Washington.

But in this poverty of scenery and incident in which the Southern Confederacy perished, there was yet one remarkable interview or council which has heretolore been lost to the current and popular histories of the war-a scene which though taking place on a small and obscure theatre, veiled from public knowledge, is of intense dramatic interest, and is likely yet to furnish the last illuminated page to some artistic historian of the war, who, like Macaulay, shall produce the very images of the past along with the record of events. It was the last interview, the last conference of Jefferson Davis and his officers. It took place in a little town in South Carolina: it was known only to the few men who assembled there with their fugitive chief yet it was properly the last scene of the war's great drama. It had a digolay that had not yet appeared in the final chapter of misfortune, and it is memorable alike for its artistic effects and

its historical importance.

The ex-President of the Confederacy had issued at Danville, Virginia, an ingenious and sanguine proclamation, which possibly might have aroused his countrymen to further efforts in the war, had not the effusion been enecked by the news of General Lee's surrender. This event appeared to determine the last hopes o the Fouthern people, to convince them that further prosecution of the war was useless, and even criminal in a fruitless consumption of human life. Not so with Mr. Davis. He was remarkable for a sanguine temperament; he had that disposition, at once imperious and weak, which, demanding that all things must be as it wishes, believes them so; and what the world thought the swollen boasts of a desperate and falling leader were really the sincere illua proud man who never, indeed, fully realized the extremity of his cause until "the iron entered his soul" in the casemates of Fortress Monroe. In his strangely deliberate and leisurely retreat through the Carolinas, he had not appeared for a moment to realize that he was a fugitive, and he looked with complacency upon the disordered fragments of the army that had gathered on the line of his flight, and that pursued it with a vague and uncertain design. An officer who was constantly in his company in what might be thought days of anguish and th what might be thought oays of angulan and despair to the fallen chief, testifies:—"Mr. Davis was apparently untouched by any of the demoralization which prevailed—he was affable, dignified, and looked the very personification of high and undaunted courage." He yet persisted that the cause was not lost, although Lee, had surrendered, although Johnston had furied his banners without a battle, and although all that was visible of the great armies that had from Richmond to Augusta, on the dominant lines of the war, were the less than one thousand soldiers, tragments of brigades, that assembled around him at Abbeville, South Caro-lina, when he paused there for a final council with his generals.

There is something curious, even painful, in this delusion, yet admirable and sublume. The ex-President refused to read the word "failure," which the public had pronounced against him, and which he might have seen written in the faces of the slouched and dispirited soldiers who yet attended him. His glittering eye was not yet quenched; his slackened nerves were strung up with a new resolution and hope; he was practising that most difficult art of life, which maintains even manners in sudden adversity, and with the trained gambier's steady challenge coolly and deliberately tries the last resource of fortune. But even that last resource was denied him. Fortune had no more stakes for him; and with the sharp pain of the gamester who prepares for the last chance, and then finds he has miscounted, and has not means even to try that, the mm who had bargained for empire, and played with the destinies of whole communities, auddenly found himself without a single soldier at his command, and a hunted fugitive in peril

In the little town of Abbeville Mr. Davis summoned his officers to council; he was deter-mined to try their resolution, and auxious to

ascertain the spirit of their men. The only full Generals who yet attended him were Bragg, his "military adviser," and Breckinridge, ately Secretary of War. There were five brigade commanders present at the conference. To this small but important audience Mr. Davis addressed him elf with all the powers of his won-dered and subtle intellect. The old, imperious look was yet in his worn face; the eye, tinnsfixed with neurotgic pain, with its deep recess of light, shope stendy and defiant; the thin visage was illuminated by the active mind and shone with the animateo al-course. He spoke in the even, silvery tones of his accustomed cloquence; one of the greatest orators of modern times, excelling in the powers of statement or narration, ingenious even to sophistry, joining a winning and persuasive manner to words culled in in the choicest resources of language, he now tried all his power in this critical op-portunity. He declared that the country was bily suffering from violent surprises and an exaggerated abarm; its resolution would soon be erect again; the present condition was that of panic, and partious m would soon be aroused when it heard the commanding and reassuring tones of authority. He insisted that the war was not hopeless. The armies could be rea sem-bled, and there would be new salls for enlistments and new incentives to the country's ser-vice. He said that even the few hundred men he yet counted around him were enough to prolong the war until the panic had passed away, and they would then be a nucleus for thousands more. He urged his officers to accept his views, and animate their men to stand to the good cause, whose honor they had so long main tained, and whose tast hopes they now carried n their bayonets.

His auditors were silent, At length they spoke, one by one, each brigade commander stating the condition and temper of his men, and declaring his view of the situation. It was a plain, unanimous judgment; the war could not succeed, and should not be prolonged; they could not ask their men to struggle against a fate which was inevitable, and forfeit all nopes of restoration to their homes and friends; but they would insist that their honor was involved in securing the escape of Mr. Davis, and for the accomplishment of this object they would risk battle, and put off submission to the last mo-

"No! no!" exclaimed the unhappy chief, in passionate accents; 'I will hear of no plan which has for its object only my safety." Then speaking slowly and bitterly, with a deep and fearful change settling on his countenance, he said:-"All hope is gone! Alas! that I should see the day when all the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degradation." He faltered, and sat down in silence; every one in the room respected him too much to reply.

Presently, without even a gesture of courteous retirement, without any acknowledgment of the company whatever, he rose to leave the room; and it was observed that he had lost his erect carringe and defant port. A weight of years appeared to have suddenly fallen on the stricken offerer. The eyes were uneasy in the pale pinched face; and so uncertain and tottering was his step that General Breckinridge moved to his side, and, giving him his arm, supported him from the room. Not a single word was

It is a true and delicate philosopher, who, exploring a scene of despair, says:—'The senti-ment that attends the sudden revelation that is tost is silently gathered up into the heart. It s too deep for gestures or for words. The voice perishes, the gestures are trozen, and the spirit of man files back upon its own centre."-Southern Home Journal

# POLITICAL.

KANSAS. To the Voters of the United States: -

in this hour of National Reconstruction, we appeal to good men of all parties, to Conventions for amending State Constitutions, to the Legislature of every State, and to the Congresthe United States, to apply the principles of the Declaration of Independence to women. Governments derive their just powers from

the consent of the governed." The only form of consent recognized under a republic is Suf-Mere tacit acquiescence is not consent; in might claim that it justly held. Suffrage is the right of every adult citizen, prespective of sex or color Women are governed: therefore they are rightfully entitled to vote

The problem of American statesmanship is how to incorporate in our institutions a guarantee of the rights of every individual. The solut on is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect

B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio. Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, Rhode Island, James W. Nye, U. S. Senator, Nevada, Samuel C. Pomeroy, U. S. Senator, Kansas, E. G. Ross, U. S. Senator, Kansas, Sidney Ciarke, U. S. Representative, Kansas. Sidney Ciarke, U. S. Representative, Kansas, S. G. Urawiord, Governor, Kansas, J. M. Broomall, U. S. Representative, Pa. George W. Julian, U. S. Representative, Ind. H. D. Washburn, U. S. Representative, Mass. J. M. Ashley, U. S. Representative, Mass. J. M. Ashley, U. S. Representative, Onio. Wm. Louridge, U. S. Representative, Iowa. R. E. Trowbridge, U. S. Representative, Mich. J. F. Driggs, U. S. Representative, Mich. J. F. Origgs, U. S. Representative, Michigan. Robert Collyer, Illinois. Wendell Phillips. Massachusetts. Samuel E. Sewell, Massachusetts. T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island. George William Curtis, New York, Henry Ward Beecher, New York. Gerrit Smith, New York. Theodore Tilton, New York.

Calvin E. Stowe, Connecticut. Dudley S. Gregory, New Jersey. George T. Cobb, New Jersey. John Y. Foster, New Jersey. James L. Hayes, New Jersey. Z. K. Pangborn, New Jersey. Charles Robinson, Kansas, Samuel N. Wood, Kansas.

Napoleon's Son.

The Prince Imperial fills a large space in the French press. The good little boy is very bright at school, stands guard in military costume, appears at public gatherings, and is altogether made much of, as becomes the heir to a throne which he is not likely to occupy. The Emperor is about to buy an estate for him and is said to have selected the historic ground lying between Bourg in Reine and Seeaux, now the property of the Duke of Treviso, for the future residence of his son. The house on the estate was built by Henry IV for Gabrielle d'Estrees. The Emperor is said to have offered the Duke of Treviso three millions for the estate, but the Doke demands four millions. The other day the Prince's tutor, M. Monnier, resigned his place, and has since published a

serio-comic letter, in which he says:—
"It had become impossible for me to perform my task as all the preceptors do in all European courts. I entered the palace to perform a duty, but upon being deprived of the necessary means of accomplishing it, I relinquished my mission. What I did I did conscientiously. Ceart-broken, but convinced that it was my duty to do so, I left. " I had always taken advantage of the walks, drives, and hours of recreation to its struct him in every way, elevate bla mind, fill it with liberal ideas, and place in his heart the holy fire of patriolism. You should have seen the charming compositions he wrote, in the form of letters, narrations, and his-torical essays—so well written, so correctly speld How often in the evening, before the whole court last winter, he astonished every one by the way in which he played at his torical and geographical cames showing that torical and geographical games showing that he was not only conversant with dates and names, but also with the manners, customs and names, but also with the manners, customs and state of progression of all the principal countries. Everybody was delighted, and told me so. Who would then have thought that, three months later, it would be said that the studies of the young Prince were neglected, and that the professor, who considered his education as the work of a life, would be obliged to quit the nalace basely caluminated, and even forced to have Paris in escape from the scene of so much

leave Paris to escape from the scene of so much deception and bitterness."

The new tutor is M. Filon, Professor of Rhetoric at the Lyceum of Grenoble,

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPE" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT OFFICER-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY

store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Screet, Just below Locust. 228 15t.

CARD .- IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ES . loss of the Steamship TIOGA THE STAR OF THE UNION

will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, audiake the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line The STAR OF THE UNION will sail on SATUR DAY, 5th Instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being recived at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue. The freight we have received for Charleston will eshipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go forward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th instant, unless

WILLIAM I. JAMES, General Agent, P. & S. M. S. S. Co., No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

otherwise directed by shippers.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE VENUE -- COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second Div trict, Pennsylvania, No. 239 Dock street, October 2, 1867.-Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are hable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified that no private or special notice will be insued. Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see Public Ledger,

JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector. PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. )
PHILADELPHIA. September 16, 1867. )
NOTICE TO BONDHOLLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th Instant, the following preamble and resolution were adonted:

adopied:— Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1887, therefore be it

Reso ved. That the Tressurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Piliaburg, of the estate, real and cersonal, and corporate tranchises therein mentioned, lated July 1-1867, for the First and Second Mortgage

Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pitteburg.

Any further information can be obtained on appliat this office.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer,

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### IN LAPAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sepember 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement, For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-

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POLITICAL.

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Come, and by their presence show that the work so

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Come and strike another blow against Traitors and

By order Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN G. BUTLER,

10 2 2t Chuirman Committee on Town Meetings.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867. The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 80, MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4. PHIENIX VILLE, SATURDAY, October 5. WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 92174

Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, peaks at FRANKFURD, on TUESDAY EVENING, NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN

Common Council, JOHN FAREIRA. Alderman, DAVID BEITLER, School Directors,
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For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W.

SIMEON DILLINGHAM. For the unexpired term of George Ressier, decease James ROUNDTREE, 9 30 71 B. BABLETON & CO., DEALERS IN BABLEIGH LENIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL Rept dry under cover, Prepared expraraly for family 1886, Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, 72

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POLITICAL.

# UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING,

THIRTEENTH WARD.

AT WASHINGTON HALL,

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

On Thursday Evening,

AT S G'CLOCK.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:-

HON, A. G. CATTELL. GOVERNOR POLLOCK. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL, HON, LEWIS W. HALL, GENERAL LITTLEFIELD, WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq. JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., MOSES A. DROPSIE, Esq., WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq., THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq., THOMAS J. WORRALL, Esq., E. B. COATES, Esq.,

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. 10 2.21 And other distinguished speakers.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS, RALLY! UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, ON

AT WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET STREET, WEST OF THIRTY-EIGHTH. Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and traitors-who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers-GRANT, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis

FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1857, ;

The following eminent speakers will address the

of lasting peace.

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY, Hon, WILLIAM D. RELLY, Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Hon, JAMES POLLOCK. Gen, LOUIS WAGNER, Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., JAMES LYND, Esq.

JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

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